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The McDonogh Legacy—Wants of the Society.

SINCE the decision of the McDonogh will case by the Supreme Court of the United States, we have been frequently congratulated by the friends and well-wishers of this Society on this favorable decision, by which it was supposed that we should soon have plenty of money; one sanguine friend of the cause having gone so far as to state, in a letter from Baltimore to the Journal of Commerce, (which statement has been copied far and wide throughout the country,) that this Society would, by that decision, receive \$30,000 annually for forty years.

We heartily wish that the congratulations of our friends were based on a surer foundation—something more *tangible*, on which we could *rely* for the necessary means to enable us to meet our present *pressing* engagements, and to extend our hitherto circumscribed operations. But we have not yet received enough from the McDonogh estate to pay for the paper on which we now write; and

as to the probable time *when* we shall receive any part of the annuity which Mr. McDonogh intended that this Society should have, we cannot, at present, form the most *distant* idea. The decision of the Supreme Court simply affirms that the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore are entitled to the estate, to the exclusion of the heirs at law; but it does not order the payment of the annuities made by the will; and perhaps years may roll around before this Society shall receive the first installment of the annuity bequeathed to it by the testator.

The amount to which this Society can, in any event, be entitled, cannot exceed twenty-five thousand dollars a year for a period of forty years—the legacy being one-eighth part of the net income of the estate, not to exceed that amount. But, even if no obstacle shall be presented to the regular payment of the annuity, we cannot, from present appearances, calculate on even one-fourth

that amount; as may be inferred from the third annual account of the executors, published in our present number. Of course, we shall endeavor to secure our rights in the will; but we cannot, at present, calculate on funds from this estate, or *any other*, to enable us to meet our present wants, and to carry on the operations of the Society.

We would, therefore, have our friends to understand, that, instead of being full, we are empty; instead of being rich and independent, we are poor, very poor, but not ashamed to *beg* for so good a cause. Who will help us in our present time of need? We have not made a direct appeal through the Repository for funds for a considerable time.—But, as our receipts, during the present year, have been comparatively small; and as we have recently been under the necessity of *borrowing* money, in the hope that before the maturity of our notes in bank, we shall receive assistance from some source, we are constrained to appeal to the liberality of our friends for aid.

We are very desirous to extend our operations in Liberia, especially to make more extensive preparations for the comfortable accommodation of emigrants, and for the establishment of settlements further inland, especially one, at present, in the interior of Grand Bassa Co., the practica-

bility, importance, and desirableness of which are shown in the letter of Hon. S. A. Benson, in our present number. The formation of interior settlements in the elevated, more salubrious, and doubtless more healthy regions, and the opening of roads communicating therewith, are highly important objects for consideration, and for decided action if we could command the necessary means. But, in the present state of our finances, we cannot render that aid to the Liberian Government, to carry forward these desirable objects, which we should like to render. We have also long felt the importance of facilities for regular communication between the United States and Liberia; which subject engaged the special attention of the Board of Directors at the last annual meeting, and is more fully set forth in the circular of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, General Traveling Agent for this Society, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

We have long been entertaining the hope that our General Government would render us some material aid, to enable us to carry forward these important and desirable objects; but the prospect of aid from this source is, at present, far from being encouraging. The aid that we have received from those States which have made appropriations for the benefit of their own free people

of color, has enabled us to send more emigrants to Liberia, during the last two or three years, than we otherwise could have sent; but as those appropriations are exclusively designed for the free colored people within the respective states that have thus come forward to aid this Society, and as, in no case, have they been sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the transportation, and six months' support in Liberia, of those for whose benefit they were made; we may say that the Society has not yet received any direct aid, either from the General Government or from any of the States. And hence, from the beginning of our operations, we have been almost entirely dependent on the liberality of the friends of the cause; to whom we are still obliged to appeal. We shall, therefore, be very thankful for any remittances, however large or small, to help us to carry forward a work which promises so much good, and which we believe is destined as an instrumentality in the hands of God to perform a very important part in the civilization and christianization of millions of the human family.

THE McDONOUGH ESTATE.—The executors of John McDonough have filed in court their third annual ac-

count of this large estate. As much of the property consists of wild lands, which are as yet unproductive, the receipts of the estate are much smaller than is generally supposed. The following is an abstract of the principal receipts and payments for the year ending October 27, 1853:

RECEIPTS.

From rents,	\$59 563 31
From claims, mortgages, debts, &c.,	24 188 99
From interest on deposits,	2 001 34
	\$85 753 64
Balance on hand as per last account,	33 252 98
	\$119 006 62

PAYMENTS.

Taxes, insurance, paying, repairs, clothing and provisions for slaves, expenses of administration, obligations of the testator, &c.,	81 110 30
Balance on hand in the branch of the Louisiana State Bank, bearing 3½ per cent. interest,	37 896 32
	\$119 006 62

Eight slaves belonging to the estate have died during the past year.

The executors of the estate are Christian Roselius, A. D. Crossman, W. E. Leverich, F. B. D'Aquin, and John Spear Smith. The sum paid the executors for their services is only 2½ per cent, on the receipts which only amounts to \$1,862.70. This sum divided by five only leaves \$372 54 to each of the executors. Few so large estates receive so small an income, while two-thirds of the revenue is consumed in taxes, insurance, paying, &c.—*N. O. Pic.*

Letters from Liberia.

FROM HON. S. A. BENSON.

MONROVIA, Dec. 31, 1853.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I have been in this city about a month.

On the 19th inst., I received your esteemed favor by the Banshee. I regret to say that the letter via England to which you alluded, has not

yet come to hand. It was very gratifying to me to learn that we may expect a good company out for Bassa in the spring. Should they prove as valuable a company as those sent us by the Banshee last June, and should they do as well as they have in acclimation, I shall greatly rejoice.

Your views and desires relative to the formation of an interior settlement in our county are perfectly accordant with ours. I have shown that part of your letter referring to this subject to a number of the legislators and citizens from Bassa who are up here, and they have concluded to give our mountain region as thorough an exploration as they can, immediately on their return home. The Rev. Mr. Rambo, an Episcopal missionary, who came out in the Banshee this time, has promised me to come up from Cape Palmas in March and accompany a number of our men out there. I am very anxious to have that interior settlement commence and go ahead. It is truly a desirable section of country, with regard to healthfulness, beauty and resources. The natives residing out there are anxious. They continually send down to enquire as to when operations will commence. If you will make an appropriation to assist in having a good road cut from the point up the St. Johns at which boats can safely reach to the mountains, about ten or twelve miles, and will allow one of your emigrant vessels to call by Cape de Verd and bring down to us about two dozen good jacks, jennies and mules, I feel assured that the expenses of transportation would be comparatively speaking light and satisfactory to you. Jacks and mules will thrive well in that country, and when trained to it, with the assistance of one or two

men to drive them in train will convey every thing from the river to the new settlement. If you can procure double the number of animals I have mentioned, all the better. I must repeat it, sir, that country must be settled, and you and the Society will never regret it, though it may cost something to effect it. I will do all I can by advice and personal attention to assist in the accomplishment of this object. A good house for storage should be built at the starting point, near the river, in which every thing can be deposited, and then transported as occasion may require. On both sides of the road leading from this house to the mountains will be farms laid off, and occupied in a few years all the way along. The place near the bank of the river, where the house should be built is about one hundred feet above the level of the river, and the country continues beautifully elevated, and intersected with cool running brooks all the way to the mountains.

The specimen of iron ore sent you by the Shirley, I hope will prove quite opportune for the purpose intimated in your letter.

I expect to return to Buchanan about the middle of January. You may rest assured that I will make every necessary preparation for the comfort of the expected company of emigrants.

Yours most respectfully,
STEPHEN A. BENSON.

FROM WILLIAM C. BURKE.

MONROVIA, Jan. 16, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—This is to inform you of my safe arrival on the shores of Africa. We had quite a rough time during the voyage; but for my part I feel thankful to Almighty God, and also grateful to the Society, for the safe arrival of myself and family on

the shores of Liberia, and the comfortable support that we have received so far and expect to get during the space of six months. If the Lord should bless me with life and health, I see no reason why I should not be able to live comfortable, after a while. This certainly is a fine place for any one that has money or goods to sell, to get along very fast. At the same time, I am happy to say that the poor man may also live if he has health and will be industrious. The emigrants up to this time are all in pretty good health. Myself and family at present are all in pretty good health. Hoping these few lines may find yourself and family in good health, I remain with high consideration your humble friend and servant,

WILLIAM C. BURKE.

Rev. W. McLain.

FROM H. J. ROBERTS, M. D.,

MONROVIA, Jan. 17, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your kind favor by the *Banshee*, bearing date November 8, came to hand the 19th ultimo, and as usual, it afforded me much gratification to hear from you. The *Banshee* came in the day after the *Isla de Cuba*, with her goodly load of emigrants. Three of the emigrants died on the passage, two children and an aged man. You have truly given me my hands full. A good many of the company by the *Isla de Cuba*, have been down with the fever; among whom was Mr. A. Washington. But I am happy to state that the most of them are convalescent. The company by the *Isla de Cuba* is, I think, a smart, industrious set of people; such as Liberia may be proud of. They have wisely determined to settle on the *Junk river*, than which I do not think we have a better in Liberia. If they should prove to be as ener-

getic as they seem to be, they will be such as the Republic greatly needs. Oh how badly we want men of the right stamp. I shall do all in my power to conduct these emigrants safely through the acclimating fever. When I can persuade emigrants to concede that I understand better than they do how to treat them and how they should conduct themselves, I have little fear of losing my patients, if they are persons of good constitutions.

The legislature rose on the 13th instant. The President elect, with the Vice President, were sworn into office on the 2d inst., when the President delivered his inaugural address to a house crowded to overflowing.

Yours respectfully,
H. J. ROBERTS.

FROM H. W. DENNIS.

MONROVIA, Jan. 18, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: The homeward mail steamer has just arrived in port. I avail myself of this opportunity of writing you a few lines to go by her via England.

The ship *Banshee* arrived here on the 19th ultimo, having on board 274 emigrants, of whom 258 were for this place. There were three deaths on the passage, viz: Jacob Stevenson, aged fifty-six years, Margaret Watson, aged seven months, and George W. Ladd, aged two months. The emigrants, baggage and freight for this port were all duly landed. A large number of the children were sick with the whooping cough. Two of them have since died of that complaint. The vessel was discharged in ten days after her arrival, including the day of her arrival and one Sabbath, on which two days there was no work done, and therefore only eight days were used in discharging her.

She was duly ballasted with sand, and cleared for Cape Palmas on the 4th inst.

The stores and other freight as per bills of lading were all correctly received, after deducting the amount consumed by the emigrants on the passage, the account of which the captain handed me. Agreeably to your request, I visited the ship's hold, and saw that all packages and parcels for this port, for which there were no bills of lading, were landed.

All of this company, except 93, are located on the St. Pauls, in the settlements of Virginia and Clay-Ashland (Kentucky.) I am sorry I could not consistently comply with your wishes in locating the entire company on the river. The company per Isla de Cuba, consigned to the care of Mr. J. B. Jordan, fifty-four in number, are located in Monrovia.

There have been several attacks of the fever amongst the emigrants. None, however, have died as yet, except the two children before mentioned. They are all, upon the whole, doing pretty well, and much better than I expected; for on their

arrival, many of them, regardless of the advice of both the doctor and myself and others, would freely indulge in eating fruit, and some in drinking spirituous liquors. These remarks do not embrace the entire company; for there are some very honorable, industrious, and frugal persons among them; and in them Liberia will be benefited as well as themselves; and such we are always happy in welcoming to our country, to assist us in the perpetuation of our institutions and government.

Since I last wrote you by the Shirley, we have not lost any more of the emigrants we had on hand by the Zebra and the Banshee. Those by the Shirley, I may say are safely passed through their acclimation, None of them have died.

The short stay of the steamer causes me to write in great haste. You will therefore excuse the hurried manner in which this letter is written.

Please present my best respects to Dr. Lugeneel.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. DENNIS.

Rev. W. McLain.

Regular Communication with Liberia

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE undersigned respectfully invites all to whom this note is addressed to co-operate in an effort to raise one hundred thousand dollars or more, during the present year, over the ordinary annual contributions to the society, to enable it to purchase or build one or more steamers or other ships to run four times a year between the United States and Liberia. But one opinion exists in regard to the importance of regular communication with Liberia, though whether by steamers or swift sailing ships is an economical

question, demanding, as it will receive, grave consideration. This question is already before an able committee. The object here proposed is to secure a fund for carrying their decision, whether for steamers or other vessels, into effect. The wants of the Society and Liberia are known from intimate personal observation to the writer; and as a General Agent, appointed by the Directors to visit various parts of the Union, it is his wish to accomplish as much good in as brief a time as possible. In his humble en-

deavors to advance the cause and increase the resources of the society he confidently expects the countenance and aid of all its numerous friends. It is not intended by this proposal to withdraw funds from other agencies, but, with the public favor, to secure a special fund for a special object, second to none connected with the interests of the society. Subscriptions to this fund will be received either as a loan to trustees for ten years, without interest, then to be repaid, should the enterprise be found self sustaining, or as absolute donations to the cause. All subscriptions to this fund will go to the credit not only of the individual subscribers, but of the States or Territories in which they reside, and a donation of one thousand dollars or more will entitle the donor to become a life director of the society, or to appoint some other person to this honorable office. While there is not the least reason to imagine that the fund proposed will not be demanded for the great object of opening regular communication with Liberia, still, should this occur through any unlooked-for vicissitude of circumstances, it may be, and the writer trusts will be, applied, with the consent of the subscribers, to the great objects of education, comfort, and improvement in the Republic of Liberia. To the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, the venerable chairman of the Executive Committee, and to the Rev. WM. McLAIN, the efficient Secretary of the Society, is the writer indebted for valuable suggestions. It is to be regretted that appeals in behalf of objects of great benevolence should ever fail to be interpreted as reasons and occasions for cheerful and spontaneous aid. Let devout hearts consecrate this enterprise by their prayers. The undersigned will be thankful for commu-

nications on the subject and for subscriptions to this fund. All such subscriptions will be acknowledged in the African Repository and other public journals.

R. R. GURLEY.

P. S. All subscriptions for this proposed Fund received by me will be made payable to the Rev. WM. McLAIN, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, or to his order, to be deposited in trust with the Executive Committee of the Society, subject to the disposal of the Board of Directors. Editors friendly to the object will confer a special obligation by publishing this card. Further details may be given hereafter.

R. R. G.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1854.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer :

GENTLEMEN:—Some days ago you very kindly gave place in your interesting journal to my proposal, addressed to the friends of the American Colonization Society, for a united effort to obtain *one hundred thousand dollars* or more, over the ordinary annual contributions to the Society, to enable it to *establish frequent and regular communication, by steam or otherwise, between the United States and Liberia*. I can see no good reason why Congress should not supply by a direct appropriation, or by an appropriation of a portion of the public domain, the means for this object to the Society. Whether regard be had to the increase of our commerce, to the suppression of the African slave trade, or to the welfare of our free people of color—a people not less clearly entitled than our Indian tribes to the protection and aid of our Government—to say nothing of vast benefits which in many other respects the spread of civilization and Chris-

tiandy upon the African coast must confer upon our country, valid reasons will suggest themselves for such an appropriation. Should, however, this aid be denied by Congress, we may look confidently I trust to other sources—first, to the liberality of some if not all the State Legislatures; second, to generous donations from wealthy friends of the cause; and, in the third place, to the contributions of *able and benevolent churches and congregations throughout the United States*. There are doubtless two hundred churches in the country which could readily contribute each one thousand dollars, constituting thereby their pastors, or other persons whom they might be disposed to honor, life directors of the society. Doubts, I am aware, exist in some minds in regard to the importance of the object, and I therefore pray you to do me the favor to publish the accompanying letter from a gentleman whose opinions on all subjects, and more especially on this, are entitled to high consideration. From a residence for several years in Liberia, from long and intimate acquaintance with African emigration and trade, from familiar knowledge of the details and necessities of the Society's movements, and habits of close investigation into the most economical and expedient methods of conducting its operations, Dr. HALL is eminently qualified on this subject to pronounce a reliable judgment. I will only further add that a number of our citizens who are anxious to aid this great object propose at an early day to invite a general meeting of the friends of the Society in this city to consider and adopt measures in furtherance of the enterprise.

Very respectfully, gentlemen, your friend and obedient servant,

R. R. GURLEY.

BALTIMORE, March 25, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 23d instant was duly received, and I lose no time in reply. You merely propound one question, viz. Whether it would not be cheaper for the American Colonization Society to charter vessels for transporting emigrants to Liberia than to own and sail one for that purpose. As a general course of operations I think it probably would be, but not materially so. There is much to be said on both sides of the question, when considered in merely an economical point of view. Vessels that are sailed, I mean commanded, by their owners or part owners, are no doubt sailed most economically. The nearer one is to the actual use or expenditure of money, the more he can economise and control that expenditure. The merchant depends almost entirely upon the master for the good and prudent management of his vessel, consequently is always disposed to give him an interest in her as part owner, or rendering his services dependent upon the contingency of profits. A good merchant, having a judicious master interested, could sail a vessel at a less expense than the Society, through any agent it might be able to procure; but then it is to be considered that the vessel must make a profit if chartered, and the owners will not be content with less than the *largest* profit which can be realized. Often this profit exceeds by far the extra expense the Society would have been subjected to in sailing its own vessel. As there are objections to the Society's owning and sailing a vessel, so there is also to their chartering. Everybody knows when the agent of the Society is in the market, and that a vessel of near a certain capacity must sail at a given date, made known of necessity through

its "notice to emigrants" and appeals for funds, ship-owners in the port from which the expedition is expected to sail would well know what vessels would suit and what number of such were in port, how engaged, &c. The Society's agent would labor under a disadvantage under such circumstances, especially as he cannot decide upon the exact size of the vessel he may require until immediately before taking one up.

The Secretary of the Society can readily inform you of some exorbitant prices he has been obliged to pay for vessels, partly from the above causes.

The principal objection to the Society's owning a vessel is the difficulty of getting a good agent to manage its business and one well acquainted with shipping business and interests. I think this objection lies nearly as heavy against chartering. Once get a vessel on good terms, and make a good selection of a master, and I believe there would not be more risk of loss in the management of her than there would be in going into the market to charter four or six times a year. Upon the whole, therefore, I think the economy would be about the same either way. This is my answer to your *one* question. But I trust the prosecution of your efforts to procure funds for the purchase of a steamer or sailing vessel does not depend entirely or mainly upon the most economical mode of transporting emigrants to Liberia. There is no stronger advocate than myself, as you well know, for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of all means devoted to philanthropic purposes; but in this case *expediency* comes before economy, and *humanity* before that. The thing which I deem more important

than all others connected with colonization at the present time is regular and stated communication, backward and forwards, between this country and Liberia; and this cannot be done by chartered vessels; they would not effect the object even were most of them to return directly to the United States; and this cannot be calculated upon unless chartered out and home, which I hesitate not to say would be more expensive than owning and running a vessel belonging to the Society.

We want a vessel of peculiar arrangement, with ample space for emigrants and conveniences for their every comfort, free ventilation, cooking apparatus, water closets, &c. We want a master accustomed to the business, one to whose care masters can with confidence commit their freed servants, and whose reputation for seamanship, knowledge of the coast, humanity, and kindness will induce the free people of color in our cities to embark with him. The vessel must go and return as "The Liberia Packet;" thereby convincing thousands who before were skeptical that their friends have gone to *Liberia*, and not to a market. By passing and repassing, taking out repeated loads of emigrants, bringing back passengers and the products of *Liberia* to our market, she becomes almost a part of *Liberia* itself, and is a guarantee to the doubting candidate for emigration that his embarkation is but the first step on the shores of *Africa*.

I feel, my dear sir, that *this thing must be done*; and allow me, as one of the humble workers in this great cause, to beg that you will not hesitate or falter in prosecuting, with all your energies, the work you have so nobly begun. Certainly no one

could so effectively make the appeal as yourself, and I cannot doubt your success. The question of economy should not deter you. All that I have said more than answering your question you may consider uncalled for, but please remember I have said but a few words when as many pages would hardly suffice to

detail the reasons and the necessity for the undertaking you have commenced.

I am, very truly and respectfully,
yours,

JAMES HALL.

To the Rev. R. R. Gurley,
General Agent A. C. S.

[From the Virginia Colonizationist.]

Letters to Rev. W. H. Starr, Agent of the Va. Col. Society.

Extract taken from a letter written by Rev. B. J. Drayton, Cape Palmas, Liberia, 1st September, 1853, to Gilbert Hunt, a colored man residing in Richmond:

"The state of the colony is good, and all things are moving along quiet and prosperous. The laws are respected and obeyed. Agriculture is receiving material attention."

Another, from A. B. Henderson, to the same, 30th Sept., 1853:

"Our little Republic is in a flourishing state. I wish you could see us once more before you die."

—
MONROVIA, Sept. 30, 1853.

REV. W. H. STARR—Dear Sir: I now attempt to redeem a promise I made to you previous to my leaving the United States, that you should hear from me in the way of a letter. My time has been so occupied, since my return home, that I could not conveniently do so. I wrote to you from New York, after our separation in Norfolk, but did not receive an answer from you. I supposed that your time was so occupied in the cause of colonization, that you could not attend to answering it. Since my return, I have seen several persons from your section, and Western Branch, whom I met with when there, and welcomed them to the shores of Liberia, the only true home of the man

of color:—among them D. Wiles, I. Deans, the Ricks', young Cooper, Elliot, &c. With those individuals I have conversed several times in reference to their feelings in regard to the country and future prospects of living; and generally they are favorably impressed, and their prospects bright. They will all, (one perhaps excepted,) locate on the banks of the beautiful St Paul's river, where they will grow the productions of this country, sugar-cane, coffee, ginger, arrow-root and vegetables generally. The Elliots, Ricks' and others of them commenced operations a few days after landing, and up to this time have been at work with but little, if any, drawbacks from African fever, which in the main was brought on by unnecessary exposure. The emigrants from Western Branch and Portsmouth are quite an acquisition. We will heartily welcome as many of those kind of emigrants as you can drum up. I take great interest in those people especially. They seem to look up, in some respects, to me for advice and direction, because of the acquaintance made when I visited Norfolk, Portsmouth and Western Branch, during my stay in America, hence my time has been much taxed in writing letters to their friends for them. In this, however, I take pleasure. I think I can jus-

tifiably say that the state of things in the Republic are prosperous, and that there is evident improvement in agriculture and internal improvements. The British line of steamers, from London to this country, touching here, greatly facilitates our commercial affairs, and favorably affects all classes of the community. Seeing the interest taken in the trade on this coast by the English, I am somewhat astounded at the comparative indifference of the American merchants. At least one steamer from the United States might profitably ply between some two ports in the States and Liberia, touching at Sierra Leone. I must make what I have said suffice for the present, and shall expect to hear from you. Say to Richmond Johnson I shall expect to see him in Liberia, and he must bring me 100lbs Smithfield hams, and when he comes bring all conveniences he can for use, as they may be cheaper than he can obtain them here. I may write to him. Make my regard to the Mayor, to whom I had the pleasure of an introduction by you when passing in Norfolk; also to Mr. Bain, of Portsmouth. Any books you send will be thankfully received.

I remain, very respectfully,

Yours,

J. W. ROBERTS.

N. B.—I do not write for publication.

R.

MONROVIA, Liberia,

Sept. 29th, 1853.

Rev. W. H. STARR—Dear Sir: According to a promise I made you on leaving the land of my birth, and the home of my childhood, I now send you a line or two. You, perhaps, before this, have heard of the safe arrival of the "Banshee," the vessel in which I sailed, and of her

passengers, and of the particulars connected with the voyage. This will inform you that I am happy to say that I am "yet alive" through the goodness of God, and measurably well, and to a good degree well pleased with the country and apparent prospects before me. I have already shared the fate of all new comers, to have an attack of the acclimating fever, but have gotten along pretty well, and am now able to look after my business. My intention is to locate on the St Paul's river, where I have gotten a small tract of land, and now having a house in the course of erection. From what I have seen of the country and the prospects of making a living, I am favorably impressed. And the condition of things here are as good as circumstances would cause one to expect. The people from Western Branch, and that section, are generally situated on their farms, satisfied with the prospects before them, and do not regret their having left the country from which they came. I find that while men who are disposed to strive for a living in the country may become comfortable at least, poor widow women and single women find it up-hill work. I find another thing that has proved detrimental to many who have emigrated to this country, and to the cause of colonization, that is the fact of causing and obliging emigrants to locate at points where they do not wish to, and contrary to their desires and wishes, as was the case with many who came out when I did, and who desired to land at Monrovia, and were compelled to go to Bassa. That there is great sympathy between the body and the mind cannot be denied; and no one can have too much nerve to bear up against the acclimating fever, consequently several who fell victims to

the fever, their death has been attributed to a dissatisfied mind. I am not alone in the opinion that persons emigrating to this country should, after making so great a sacrifice, as many must do, to come so great a distance, should be allowed to stop at any point in the Republic they wish to. Please make my respects to all enquiring friends. Mr. Roberts, whom you saw in Norfolk, gives his regards to you.

I remain yours,
Respectfully,
DAVID WILES.

EDINA, Grand Bassa,
August 20th, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—I take my pen in hand to write you again, informing you that I am well at present, and my family are in good health, hoping that these few lines will find you in good health. Sir, I received your letter; I was much pleased indeed to hear from you; I must also return you my sincere thanks for your kindness in forwarding your letter to my father. I received a letter from my father, stating that he would be on to Liberia in the succeeding fall. My sincere prayer is, that he may leave that country and come to Liberia. I only wish that the free colored population would act as men, and as freemen, and embark for Liberia, this land of their ancestors. I cannot imagine at what period of time the colored man looks for, or hopes for, and expects will roll around, that he can enjoy life and liberty in the States, and when they know that centuries of years have passed by and that they are no nearer on an equal platform at this time than they were when first with the white man in the United States. I am certain that Africa is the only country wherein the colored man can be eminent; he will ever be in

a stupid, oppressed condition, whilst he remains within the states—though it is owing to a weak mind that they continue there.

I will say for myself, that all may remain there that will, but Liberia is my home—a country that I love. I only wish that the love of liberty could be impressed on the minds of the free colored population. Surely if they appreciate liberty they would seek to enjoy it by coming to a country which offers to every one a due proportion of her pleasures.

Sir, I think you requested me to write you how I was getting along. I must say that I am blest with health, and also I have been successful in a steady employment. I have had considerable carpenters' work to do, and when not at that am engaged on my farm. Soon as I was out of the fever I commenced to clear my land, and cleared two acres, and have got that planted down with cassadas and potatoes, and many other things too tedious to mention. I am now eating the works of my labor. Sir, please write me again as soon as you can get an opportunity.

I am, respectfully,
JAS. GILCHRIST.

LIBERIA, CENTRAL BUCHANAN,
G. Bassa Co., Sept. 19th, 1853.

REV. W. H. STARR.—Dear Sir, Agreeable to the promise made you when in Portsmouth, I sit down to inform you that I arrived safe to the shore of Africa. I suppose ere this reaches you, you will have received all the information needful in reference to our passage out on the Banshee, Capt. Wilson, commander; however, all things considered, we would inform you that we had quite a fine passage, and Capt. Wilson treated us well, and is worthy to have the command of a vessel that would engage in bring-

ing emigrants to Liberia. We landed at this place on the 11th of June. Since being here, we have been visited by that Monster, as it is called, (the African fever,) but it has not as yet thrown us so hard, but that we are able at this time to stand upon our feet. The emigration is getting along quite well thus far. We have been a little disappointed since we have come here, from some expressions made by some of the agents in America, but I firmly believe that those interested here do all that lays in their power to make emigrants comfortable; and as for Stephen A. Benson, the Society's agent, I think his equal cannot be found in Liberia—he has proved himself to us to be a gentleman and a man that has some feeling for his fellow man. I understand that he talks of vacating his place in the Society, but I hope that he will have some suitable person placed in his stead, but I feel confident that he will recommend no other. I like the country much, particularly the climate, land and location; as to the location I cannot express myself to you in reference to it, I will only say if there is such a place as an Eden now-a-days, this must be a part of the garden. I have got considerable land cleared and a good deal of produce planted; indeed, there is a good deal planted by this last emigration at Fishtown, which looks flourishing, indeed, and now there is beginning to be a loud call for mechanics; already there is brick engaged to be made in this vicinity, and two *good houses* to be erected next days. Any kind of mechanics will do well here. The inhabitants, generally, are determined to encourage any and all mechanics that will favor us by settling among us. We have already one tanner, who

has commenced business and is likely to do well; his name is Jeremiah Holly—I think he is from Winchester, Virginia. Now come all ye shoemakers to Grand Bassa county, and don't forget to bring your tools with you—there is work to do here—I will not forget laborers. Come one—come all—for this is the country for the colored man—and what is more consoling, when he comes here he is free, and can be free soul and body. There is a Methodist church now here in erection, and I think it will not be long before there will be a good school for children. The weather is quite cool here, and has been ever since we landed. Heavy clothes are by no means a burden. I have purchased a plough, which I expect to begin to use next week. I should have been ploughing before this, but one of my oxen has been sick for a couple of weeks. I find that horned cattle is troubled with the hollow horn here as well as in the States. I wish you to do me the favor of sending an extract of this letter to Zip Mitchel, in Greensborough, Guilford Co., to peruse, as I promised him before I left. He is a brickmason by trade, and I would just add, that the day the mechanics of Greensborough start to Liberia, they will have accomplished the best day's work they ever did do. I wish to be understood as being candid in this matter. I hope all my friends in the above named place to hear from me and see this; there is many of them that are waiting anxiously to hear from me;—when they come, tell them to provide as well for themselves as they can, for as yet there is a scarcity of tools, &c., in this country, and were I in the States, and wanted to come out, I would prefer leaving the U. S. A. in the spring of the year. I would

not forget to inform Zip Mitchell, that James Hatrick died on the passage: he was sick from the time he left Guilford Court House, till the hour he died. Eps Rhoads and family are pretty well; he wishes his two brothers to write to him, and if it would not be asking too much of you, I would say please receive them and direct them to me, as they may not know how to send them. State to them that we want to hear from all our friends and acquaintances about Greensborough. Now, sir, I wish to trouble you a little further: I have not got some things that I want, to go in business here to advantage; I expect now before long to get up our saw-mill, and fancy that I can get a site for it. I want two kegs 4d. nails, one keg 8d. nails, one keg 10d. nails, two barrels flour, one barrel bacon, one bushel cotton seed, half bushel gourd seed corn, one coffee pot, half dozen fine tooth combs, the coffee pots and combs can be put in with the seed. We have not as yet received our keg of powder that we left in your care. I want for my mill 1 piece iron 4 feet long, 1½ inches square, 1 piece iron 4 feet long, 2 inches square, 1 bar of steel 2 feet long, and I will pay the money to the captain by whom you send these things.

Please show this letter, or a copy of it, to Zip Mitchell. I expect, if life lasts, to visit America in three years. Thank God, we have been here over three months—all alive, in good health and spirits, and a good prospect. Tell our friends to come to the city of Buchanan, Grand Bassa County, Liberia.

I am your obedient servant,

DANIEL RHODES.

P. S.—If you think proper, you can let Mr. McLain, the Secretary of the American Colonization So-

ciety, see this letter, and let him know how satisfied I am.

D. R.

CLAY-ASHLAND,
Republic of Liberia,

July 31st, 1853.

W. H. STARR, very Dear Sir:—
I have just received a letter from you by the Shirley—making two, both of which I now notice. I was exceedingly gratified in hearing from you, and all the names mentioned in your letter. These letters give both joy and sorrow, joy for the news of the living, and sorrow for the dead.

I am just now taking the African fever, it let me escape so long, I thought I was one of few exceptions that sometimes happen in the fever line. Well, it is not above what I am able to bear; many have had it worse, and are having it harder, and are getting well. I don't know that more than one of our company has died with African Fever. We have all been so busy building our houses and preparing our lands for crops, that we have had very little time to take into consideration what employment we will add to farming to make a livelihood go lively. We expect to do the best. I cannot say a word against the country. The soil is new and wild, but very rich, and will come to fast under cultivation, and a great many American seed will produce well. African seed and productions are at home in African soil, nothing can grow better than our own cassava, potatoes, rice, African maize, beans, ginger, arrow root, coffee, &c., &c., &c. We too have the honor of being told daily that we fall behind in go-aheadativeness no set of emigrants to Liberia. We are, thank God, nearly all in our uses, and have got tolerably well prepared for

our crops. Some of us preparing to build boats and skiffs, and then we may be able to say a word about the fish and oysters asked after.

This is truly and emphatically the land of liberty for the black man. If he is poor he is free; if he is rich he is free; the industrious are free, and thank kind Providence we have many men of the right stamp; the idle are free, and we have, you know, for me a few too many of that class. Freedom in laziness, and freedom to sin, are the only two kinds of liberty I am opposed to. But we are free to serve God. Under our own plantain, orange, mango and lemon trees, we can sing, and pray, and shout, and preach and hear whenever we please, and heaven is as close to Africa as any where else. I think, as this is the Eastern country, we will enter into the city through the gates on the East.

This is a new country, and it would be wrong for us to expect to make money by our old craft as we did at home. We must learn the country, try one plan, and then another, if one does not succeed the other may. And when I see one, or ten, or twenty men prospering, my faith says: God giving health, and strength and resolution, I will prosper too. One man is making money on ginger, another on coffee, another on sugar, then another getting lumber. One this way, and another that, and I reason in my own mind, if that man does this or that and lives, I am a man and will live too.

In going down these rivers I see thousands of young oysters growing on the mangroves—they grow large and fall off; and where so many children are, there must be old folks. The boys have fish, caught with hooks—surely where there is

one there are more. Our woods are full of game, from the elephant to the gazel; from the eagle to the humming bird; turkeys, chickens, ducks, &c., grow and can be raised in abundance, so can hogs, and sheep, and goats, and our natives prefer dog meat to all. Horses and cows are come-atable. But we must learn Africa; we must struggle, and work and strive. Very often sick, weak and feverish, we feel gloomy; we think of the flesh pots and dainties of an old country; we are tempted to regret our coming, until we think we are black men—"the love of liberty," &c., brings us up, and we resolve to die struggling up, where many are now who were once worse off in Liberia than we are. We are yet in first principles, inducting ourselves, taking what is called here "Liberia Education," and we hope to graduate with honor, if industry can accomplish it.

And let me say to you, still tell the people not to expect to come here and sit down. Who can go to any country and settle well under three years? I think Liberia, according to its means, is getting along amazingly well. Laborious industry is our only hope; we have good land if we will only improve it. Neither must we expect to live on beefsteak, oysters, custards, pies, ice creams, &c., for breakfast, dinner and supper either; but must expect to eat a roasted potato or cassada; a wild bird; and some people don't kill themselves running from African squirrels, (monkeys) well cooked. Tell them to come and do the best they can until they get enough around them to do better. Come to make a home, a happy rest if they will, and I begin to think they can.

Yours truly and ever,

ISAAC DEEMS.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Sentiments on Colonization in Liberia.

It has often been said by many ill-disposed towards the colonization enterprise, that the inhabitants of Liberia are dissatisfied and discontented. Even some who have returned from that country have joined in the cry. We are gratified to have it in our power to give the sentiments of one of its most worthy, intelligent, and reliable citizens, that of the Rev. John Day, who has resided at Bexley for several years, being connected with the Baptist Mission which is located at that place.

No one can read this letter without being satisfied that the unfavorable reports which have been circulated have originated either in ignorance or unfriendly feeling, for here is a voluntary expression of views and feelings, made on the spot, without any design to misrepresent the state of things, or give to the world an expression of sentiments which are not honestly entertained.

This address calls loudly upon the friends of the colored man to stay all opposition to this benevolent enterprise, and to come forward and give a reality to their fond anticipations. To the people of color it requests a hearing, coming from one of their own race well prepared to advise.

BEXLEY, Liberia, Aug 26, 1853.

Editor of the Colonization Herald—SIR: I have long been an observer of movements in the United States in reference to the free colored people, and have also noticed with much interest, the feelings and views of my colored brethren in reference to colonization and to this Republic; and feel to rejoice that the Republic is attracting more attention and consideration among them. And desire through your columns to address a letter to them.

*To the free people of color of
the United States.*

DEAR BRETHREN:—When I have noticed the prohibitory and oppressive laws enacted in many of the states in special reference to you, I have wept and wondered whether every manly aspiration of soul had been crushed in the colored man, or does he pander to the notion that he belongs to an inferior race, and that he must hew wood, draw water, and crouch to every indignity, contempt, and oppression which others may impose on him. Or does he not believe that God has planted a paradise on the western coast of Africa, where the soul of the colored man expands, and imbibes all that is ennobling to human nature. Do they believe that this country is congenial to them, its institutions favorable to development and improvement—that here the colored man stands erect in all that dignifies man; that he knows nor acknowledges a superior. Why then cling to a land which, whatever it may be to others, to you is a land of oppression?

I have heard objections to emigrating to Liberia urged on the ground of benevolence to the poor suffering slaves—of a tenderness towards them which forbid leaving them in chains. This is an old doctrine preached more than twenty years ago, before I left the United States. What good has your continuance there done them? None; nor ever will. And besides, are not the poor heathen of this country our brethren? And are not they in chains more galling than than those of American slavery? And cannot that benevolence which binds you to the interest of enslaved brethren in America, expand to a desire to unshackle

the many thousands to whom here you can have access. Liberia presents a larger field and surer prospects for the exercise of that noble principle, which seeks the benefit of others.

But, brethren, are you not mistaken in the object of your continuance in America? Is there not some incongruity in the existence of so noble a principle with a spirit so servile as to stoop to the most menial and degrading service? I hope I shall not offend.

Some in the northern States boast of all the privileges they desire. And what are those privileges? Just what the Liberians disdain to call by that name. Nothing will satisfy Liberians short of equality. Equal, politically, socially, and religiously with all men. And will soon be mentally, morally, and in every other way, equal to any people on earth.

Visit our legislative halls, and hear discussions on principles of political economy, diplomacy, laws, national and international, and wonder where those men were raised. View the militia, and witness the officer-like conduct of those in command, the regular movements in every department, and say, if you ever saw us excelled. Go into the courts of justice, and see the distribution of justice as well administered as in America. Visit the churches, and hear the word of God expounded in its beauty and grandeur, and you will be led to ask, what raised this people to this height?

My dear brethren, you do not know what Liberians are, nor what Liberia is. My brother in America has asked me how it is that colored men in America are so insignificant, and here are so great? My brother and his dear children may read this letter if they choose, and see.

In America we had nothing to incite us to proper application of mind, nothing to aspire to.—We read superficially, we knew superficially many things known to our white neighbors. We knew the passing occurrences of the day, &c., &c., but not having any interest in those things, that knowledge was lost on us. But in Liberia we found ourselves an embryo nation, but incapable of filling many of the various important stations requiring real knowledge. Superficiality would not do. We applied ourselves to study, closely and intensely, and acquired, in many instances, profound knowledge; that sort which gives power. Many who have thus made themselves are superior men.

Point to one act of any of our officials, since this has been a Republic, which would not do credit to any people. Now, if I understand the logic taught by these circumstances, it is, that colored men who breathe a proper atmosphere, surrounded by proper influences, incited by proper objects, will become as learned, as noble, and as great every way, as any other men on earth, and will stand on a level, and gain equal footing with any people. The past history, and present prospects of our people justify the anticipation. Did not Africa once blaze in the light of civilization and the arts? In what state was Europe then? As deeply sunken in heathenism as Ethiopia is now. And since Africa gave letters, and Canaan gave religion to Europe, has no dark cloud overbrooded it! What did Romanism do there?—Romanism is not dead! Is it not in America, on the wings of a friendly toleration, receiving what it never gave, spreading its baneful influence over that apparent garden of the Lord, waiting your exit to fill

your place with herds of poor, insatuated Romanists from Europe, fit emissaries of distraction. May not a reversion take place, and Africa again be the garden of the earth? How comfortable to reflect, that you have contributed, not to the downfall of any, but to the building up of poor, long neglected, much injured Africa.

I have said you do not know Liberia. I have spoken of it as Paradise. Of course you will allow the use of that term in a very qualified sense. It is, however, Paradise to me, compared with any place where I am pointed out as a distinct and inferior class. Liberia is, however, a part of that land of which it is said, in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. It, however, is a fertile land, and abounds in abundant resources for the comfort, or even wealth of its inhabitants. It is a free and independent Republic, and that is the zenith of national government.

Some have objected to coming to Liberia on account of their dislike of the Colonization Society. I dislike as much as you unkind, and in some instances, unjust remarks

of many who have written and spoken on the subject of colonization. The Colonization Society is, however, one in which more elements combine in working out a good, than any other I know on earth. Because God is in it, and all things shall work together for our good. Whether the kindest benevolence, or the most malignant hate, conspire in sending us here, here is the place which God has blessed and made the happy home of the colored race. Do, my brethren give up your prejudices against the Colonization Society. The work and counsel of that Society are of God, and you cannot overthrow it. But while the Providence and designs of Heaven in the achievement of that Society are unfolding, and while vast fields of usefulness are opening, come to the help of the Lord.—Come to the land of true liberty, where you and your children may not only be happy yourselves, but where you can assist in making Africa the praise of the whole earth.

I am your old acquaintance and brother,

JOHN DAY.

Letter from James W. Green.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

March 14th, 1854.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I have taken my pen in hand to send you a few lines as a stranger; but hope by no means that you will think me very bold—I wish you to forward this letter to Liberia for me, as I know no other way to get it there but to direct it to you, and you can send it in one of the packets.

I also send the important part of a letter that was sent from one of the emigrants that went out in the barque Joseph Maxwell. He says Liberia is a growing and flourishing place. He says that he is very well

satisfied, and tells all to come, for Liberia is the place for all free colored people. He sends a letter to his mother, here, and tells her and his brothers they must bring out some hounds for they were worth a hundred dollars in Liberia, and says don't mind what people tell them about coming to Liberia, but come, and tell all to come if they want to be free, and says bring all you can bring, for they will be of profit in Liberia. He says a man can live in Liberia if he will only half work.

I send this for publication, so all can see it. JAMES W. GREEN.

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

Dedication and Confirmation.

Dedication of the M. E. Church Edifice, and Confirmation by Rt. Rev. John Payne, D. D., in Monrovia, Liberia.

THE new, beautiful and substantial church edifice of the Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday, Oct. 2d. We had the pleasure of being present on this most interesting occasion.

The exercises began at 11 o'clock A. M., by singing, followed by a solemn dedicatory prayer by Rev. Amos Herring. A hymn was again sung, after which Rev. Francis Burns read the sixth chapter of second Chronicles, in connection with the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of John. He also preached the sermon, from Genesis xxviii. 17:

"How dreadful is this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." The discourse was, in our opinion, very eloquent and instructive, and highly appropriate. After preaching, a hymn was sung, and prayer offered by Rev. Philip Coker; a doxology was then sung, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. A. D. Williams, (whose name stands also associated with the exercises on the occasion of the dedication of the Presbyterian church, in 1838.) The exercises throughout were very solemn and impressive. Rt. Rev. John Payne, Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rev. D. A. Wilson, Principal of the Alexander high School, were among the strangers present on the occasion.

The Presbyterians having tendered the use of their house of worship to the Episcopalians for the present, the order of confirmation was performed in that place in the afternoon

of the same day, (Oct. 2d,) by Bishop Payne. Nine individuals were admitted to confirmation. Quite a large number of persons assembled to witness the ceremony, it being the first of the kind in the Republic. The Bishop preached the sermon, from Acts xv. 41.

This Sabbath we consider one of the most pleasant and delightful we have spent for a long time. Surrounded as we were, during the exercises both of the morning and afternoon, by a large concourse of respectable and intelligent people, under so pleasing circumstances, our mind naturally reverted to the condition of Monrovia thirty-three years ago, when it was a dense wilderness, the favorite haunts of relentless and unprincipled slavers, while here and there a few native huts, inhabited by a people ignorant and degraded, and liable at any moment to be torn from their quiet homes by the hand of cruel avarice. What happy changes have occurred in the short period of thirty-three years! *The devil bush*, with all its horrible associations, has given place to temples of the Most High God; the *grogree-men*, with their wicked fooleries, have made room for the ministers of Jesus Christ with "the Word of Life;" the darkness of heathenism has fled before the light of the gospel; the detestable slave-trade, with all its unspeakable horrors, has been annihilated, and the natives are taught to engage in peaceful and legitimate traffic. The holy Sabbath now sheds its salutary and elevating influences upon the land; "the sound of the church-going-bell" is heard, and the groveling and degraded mind of the native is taught to aspire to its Maker. He hears the joyful sound, embraces

it by faith, and is received into the family of God, having the testimony that he is a "child of God," who "is no respecter of persons, but who of one blood made all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth."

And is it not gratifying and encouraging to the friends of Colonization to remember that all this has been effected, in a great measure, through their instrumentality? We do not suppose that any Colonizationist regrets the sacrifices which have been made and the money spent in this great and noble enterprise. And it is worthy of remark,

that Colonizationists *know* or *might know how much* has been expended; and in the glorious results which have accrued, in the progress of Liberia, they see themselves amply repaid, and the expenditure more than counterbalanced. We hope we shall not be considered invidious when we ask. Can any one tell the amount which has been expended in the cause of Abolition, and show us an equivalent for every thousand dollars? We should rejoice to see it.

EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

Monrovia, Liberia, Oct. 3, 1853.

[From the Vermont Chronicle.]

Colonization.

Obsolete objections. A falsehood by long repetition and confident assertion, acquires the force of truth. Shielded by prejudice and self-interest the error is not detected till the ground-work is properly examined, and then both the foundation and the fabric vanish suddenly away. "The Society that encourages the emigration of free people of color, is only a plan of the south to get rid of free blacks, and make slavery more profitable and secure!" This cavil, not "true in the time of it," is heard every day; and it is convenient as an excuse for withholding aid from a humane and noble enterprise. It is time that this antiquated objection were done with. The better class, both north and south, do not desire the perpetuity of slavery, and are therefore falsely charged with sinister motives. They believe that emigration will lead to the final extinction of bondage for the entire African race. If they are in error, argument will do more for conviction than ridicule or off-hand denunciation. There is another class, without reference

to latitude or longitude, who regard self-interest more highly than human rights. These oppose emigration as tending to the extinction of slavery. Hence, we have this absurdity—two classes opposing colonization, and the one clamoring for the abolition of slavery; the other for its perpetuity! What is truth in the premises? There is a third class zealous for abolition—and nothing more. Do these philanthropists mean to leave the nominally free to remain "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the white man; or do they propose to elevate them to a proper level with their present oppressors? Do they intend to have them abide in an inferior rank as nominally free servants, or propose to give them a field for full mental development, and an ascent to an equal standing with other men in the great human brotherhood? On what logical, political or moral ground can they repudiate *amalgamation*, and oppose *emigration*, and the prospective severance of two alien races?

There is another stereotyped ob-

jection to colonization, viz: *It confirms the prejudice against colored people, and assumes that they can be nothing in this country.* This objection would have more weight if it had more truth to support it. But the truth lies in the opposite direction. Elevating part of a race tends to the elevation of the whole. The Republic on the coast of Africa has developed the character of this long oppressed people. They have demonstrated the problem of self-government, and evinced a mental capacity not inferior to that of any race, struggling to emerge from ages of depression. Under the influence of this successful experi-

ment prejudice decreases and moves to the vanishing point. We see no prospect of such an elevation in this country for the colored people as is open to them in their fatherland. And therefore we encourage and aid their emigration. We desire for them a *nationality*, essential to the well-being of any and every race; and we see not how two distinct races, separated by such barriers, can ever dwell together except in the relation of oppressors and oppressed. He who looks for a different result has reflected but poorly on the nature of man, or the philosophy of civil government.

M.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Ashmun Institute.

It will be remembered that the Board of Education in its last Annual Report to the General Assembly recommended the establishment of a college for the education of colored persons, chiefly with a view to supplying the want of properly qualified ministers to labor among the colored population of the free States, and also with reference to the wants of Africa. The enterprise is an important one, and if efficiently carried out would be productive of great good. Its aspect in reference to the spiritual welfare of Africa alone, gives to it much interest. The gates of that dark continent seem barred against the white man. Our main reliance for occupying it with the glorious institutions of the gospel must be upon colored laborers; and in providing an adequate supply of them an institution for their thorough education would be invaluable.

The Presbytery of New Castle have adopted measures for carrying out the design suggested by the Board of Education. At its last

stated meeting it was resolved to establish such an institution under the name of the "Ashmun Institute." A Committee was appointed to secure a charter from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to make arrangements for raising an endowment not exceeding \$100,000, and to take all such steps as may be necessary to carry out the idea. Thirty acres of ground have since been purchased for the site of the school. The following is from the circular of the committee, whose names are appended to it:

"Some four years ago the Presbytery of New Castle was called together to lay hands upon the head of a young brother, and thus, with prayer to God, set him apart as a minister and missionary to Africa. The act was performed reluctantly by a part, at least, of the members; and during the service the thought of a victim preparing for sacrifice, as the young and ardent christian knelt in the midst of our circle, occupied the mind. The forms of many dear and personal friends who

had made but a short stay upon the shores of Africa, as they passed on to heaven, presented themselves: Laird and Buchanan, prominent amid a multitude so highly gifted, and so soon cut down, seemed to call upon us to hesitate, and to ask, whether there was not some other agency by which Africa might be evangelized? And may we not ask you, whether it does not seem as if God in his providence had put under our hand near four millions of the children of Africa, to whom its climate is not a pestilence, who ought to be prepared, as far as may be necessary, for this work? Is not our colored population to be brought into the church and kingdom of God? And if so, how are they to be employed in labor for the conversion of the world? If their be a place for them in which thus to labor, is it not in Africa? And may we not be (though in the spirit of self-sacrifice) supplanting them in their birth-right inheritance, the work of missions in their father-land? But they must be prepared for the work; they must be prepared in this country; they must be prepared by white men; and they must be prepared mainly at the expense of white men. These points we need not argue. If white men are to be their teachers they must live here, and here are the means of support and proper oversight while they are engaged in this preparation.

"There is a second view of the subject almost as important as the first:—providing preachers and teachers for the colored population in our own country, especially in the free states. Causes have operated for years past, and not likely to cease, to separate between the two races; leading to separate assemblies for the worship of God. Within the territory covered by our

own Presbytery, viz: Chester county, in Pennsylvania; Cecil county, in Maryland; and New Castle county, in Delaware, there are forty-two places of worship exclusively occupied by colored persons, having their own preachers; and we know of no one among them properly qualified, as we view the gospel ministry, to teach them from the word of God. Amid such struggles as we witness for the erection of new Theological Seminaries, having already what some suppose ample accommodations for our candidates for the ministry, might we not profitably direct some part of the funds toward the endowment of the Ashmun Institute, as a mission school for Africa, and to prepare pastors for their own people in the free states at home? From the last report of the Board of Missions we learn that but one church of colored people was aided from their funds during the past year, while great sympathy is expressed for the destitution of this class of persons.

"The site selected for the school is a pleasant and eligible one, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, at a place called Hinsonville, where some families of colored persons have for a number of years resided, being owners of small tracts of land. It lies in a central position to the three Presbyterian Congregations of New London, Fagg's Manor, and Oxford. No prejudice can now exist against the location of the school in this place, and the surrounding influence will prevent such interference as would be fatal to all hopes of success. A Principal has been selected, and will no doubt be appointed by the Presbytery, eminently qualified to conduct the Institution, whose mind has been drawn toward the work of missions in Africa, but who will remain at

home, we trust, and send out many from under his teaching to occupy his place there.

"In conclusion we would say that with many good wishes and promises of co-operation from different parts of our church, and the most hearty endorsement by our Board of Education, and the last General Assembly, and also with the blessing of our Divine Master, we feel that we may hope for success. And may we not confidently appeal to you, beloved pastors and members of our Church, and well-

wishers of the African race, to extend to us your sympathy and prayers, and grant to us that pecuniary aid which you may spare, and without which all our desires and all our efforts must prove unavailing?

"The post office address of the members of the Committee is as follows.

JOHN M. DICKEY, Oxford, Pa.

ALFRED HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

ROBERT P. DUBOIS, New London, Pa.

JOHN M. KELTON, West Grove, Pa.

SAMUEL J. DICKEY, Treasurer,

Hopewell Cotton Works, Pa."

Letter from Wm. C. Burke to Rev. R. R. Gurley.

MONROVIA, Jan. 4th, 1854.

MR. GURLEY: *My Dear Friend*—

It is with great pleasure that I take my pen in hand to drop you a few lines to inform you of our safe arrival in Africa. We left the capes on Sunday morning, December 13, and on the 19th we dropped anchor at Monrovia. We did not have a very pleasant voyage in consequence of there being too many on board;—but I am very happy to say that we all arrived safely, with the exception of two young children and one old man, who died on the voyage. We have been on shore about two weeks, and both myself and Rose are quite pleased with the country. I went up the St. Paul's river a few days ago and was much pleased with the country on both sides of the River. I have determined to settle at the Kentucky settlement, fifteen miles up the river. They are forming a little town up there, and have given it the name of Clay-Ashland. I think that is going to be a very fine place. If the Lord will bless me with life and health I see no reason why I should not get along after awhile better than I could have ex-

pected to have done in the United States. Please remember us kindly to your family, and don't forget to write to me by every opportunity; and believe me with the highest consideration, in view of all your kindness to me, your humble servant,

WM. C. BURKE.

P. S.—I must not forget to say a word of congratulation to the managers of the Society for having so well provided for the support and comfort of the emigrants. The colored people of the United States are under a very great mistake in thinking that they do not provide for them during the six months. To any one who may wish to know all about this country I would advise them to get a copy of Dr. Lugenbeel's "Sketches of Liberia," which will tell them everything about this country.—I can only add that they are faithfully given.

I have handed your letter of introduction to the President, who has promised to do all he can for me. I wrote to you from the capes, which letter I hope you received. Any books or papers that you may send me will be thankfully received, as I

think I shall teach a school after awhile. If my cousin, Hilliard Burke, should come out here, you will confer a great favor on him, and me, by

giving him all the instruction you can, as he does not know much about travelling.

W. C. B.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Letters from Liberia.

THE following letters are in reply to communications addressed to President ROBERTS and Judge BENSON (the present Vice President of the Republic) by our friend, the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, during the last summer. Some allusions were made by Mr. GURLEY to the depressing effect produced upon the public mind in this country by cases of unusual mortality among emigrants; and the importance of agricultural improvements and mechanical industry, which might render Liberia independent for the necessities of life of foreign aid, was suggested. This may explain the course of thought in these letters, which, coming from individuals of long-established reputation and the highest official stations, will be perused with interest. Many letters exceedingly encouraging, and from a great variety of persons in Liberia, have been received by the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, extracts from which will no doubt be soon published.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

MONROVIA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have seen in the newspapers several encouraging notices of your recent efforts in the South to advance the interests of Colonization; and I should think the impression you have made there, especially in Georgia, is decidedly favorable. There can be no doubt from present appearances that the cause of African Colonization is rapidly growing into public favor throughout the United States. There are many reasons why this might be expected; and, aside from every other consideration, true philanthropy and Christian benevolence point out the Colonization enterprise as the only feasible hope of the colored population of your country. And I am glad to observe by your letter of June 21, that a large number of the respectable free people of color in the Southern States are beginning to view Colonization in its legitimate bearing and their future interests, and the sooner they make up their minds to come to Liberia—for come they must—the better.

I can readily imagine the discouraging effects a large mortality among any company of emigrants would have upon colonization; and doubtless emigration has been greatly retarded in consequence. But men can and do live here. To be sure, in years past the people of Liberia have suffered sickness, many fatal sickness, and indeed all the evils and difficulties consequent on the settlement of any new country, but they have suffered in the cause of freedom and uncomplainingly; and who with a single spark of freedom in his breast will not willingly suffer something in the cause of liberty?

With regard to health, I am happy to say that Liberia is rapidly improving, and is beginning to compare favorably with most places within the tropics. Even now, where immigrants are well provided with comfortable dwellings, suitable food, and nurses, the acclimating fever yields readily to proper medical treatment. Under these favorable circumstances but little apprehension is dreaded from the effects of African fever. Some attention must be had certainly to location. Experience has taught us that local causes of malignant fever do exist in some parts of Liberia. It is pretty clear, I believe, that the great mortality among the emigrants by the "Morgan Dix," located at the old settlement of Bassa Cove, may be traced in a great degree to the miasma from a swamp near the centre of that township, and from the use of bad water during the dry season.

I fully appreciate your remarks in regard to the importance of producing in Liberia not only the necessities of life, but also furniture and many other articles we require, and which may be made by our own mechanics. This is certainly an object that ought more and more to claim the attention of the people. I am glad to say, however, that in this respect we are every year becoming less dependent on foreigners. Ah, my dear sir, you are quite right as to the great want of Liberia, labor, especially applied to the cultivation of the soil. When we shall have secured this, Liberia will have but little else

to fear. But the means of living in Africa are so easy and the wants of the natives so few that it is a hard matter to draw them into habits of industry; it is a work of time and patience; but happily there are encouraging signs of improvement, and as civilization advances and their wants increase, which is a natural consequence, improvement in this respect will be more rapid. Among the Americo-Liberian population our agricultural prospects were never more encouraging than at the present time.

I thank you for the files of Savannah papers you were good enough to send me by the "Adelphi." I have communicated to the editor of the Liberia Herald, your suggestion in regard to exchanges, which will be attended to when he shall get his paper going again. Failing to obtain a supply of paper by the Shirley, as was expected, the press is stopped for the time being.

Mrs. Roberts requests me to present her kindest regards to yourself and family.

I am, my dear sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, Washington, D. C.

BUCHANAN, September 14, 1853.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Your highly esteemed favor of the 2d June, reached me safely on the 17th August. Its perusal afforded me no small degree of pleasure. A couple or more years have elapsed since I wrote to you last; but I assure you, sir, that my wonted respect and affectionate regard for you (in view of your past and almost unparalleled services rendered in the Colonization cause, as also personal kindness shown to me) have suffered no abatement. I feel highly honored by and under many obligations for the notice both you in your excellent paper and the respected Editors of the National Intelligencer took of the letter addressed to you in 1850. You have long since heard of the soul-trying difficulties we had with the natives and others since your visit to this country; but I am happy to be able to inform you that those difficulties have subsided, and our relations with the natives and foreign nations have been established upon better basis than ever before. It is our avowed principle never to chastise or scourge our native brethren unless circumstances render it a dernier resort, and when they are sufficiently humbled, then treat them humanely and justly, so as to win their confidence and affection, and I hope, imitation of us.

Lower Buchanan (the Cove proper) is a promising new settlement; the site was reoccupied on the 11th of October last, since when the progress has been astonishing. It numbers now about 200 settlers, and it is continually attracting old settlers from other settlements. The immigrants by the Banshee, excepting one family, (Taylor's, from Virginia,) have done remarkably well at that place. They have now been here over three months, and excepting the deaths in the family alluded to, we have lost three adults, some of whom were from 70 to 80 years old, and their constitutions broken down, and some children of whooping cough and measles. They have proven to be a very sober and industrious company of immigrants, and have already cleared off and planted considerable lands. This settlement being now formed, we need some method of conveyance from it to the B— river. I have procured three yokes of oxen this year, and have been using them in this way. I have no doubt that the number will be increased, and a good inland road will be made from here down there sufficient to answer our purpose for some three or four years to come. Right Rev. Bishop Payne is now here; he arrived in the Shirley, from Cape Palmas, last week. He thinks and speaks highly of Lower Buchanan. Having examined some of the land contiguous to it, and found it so superior in several respects to what he had any idea of or had been represented to him, he hesitates not to declare it as destined to be the New York of Liberia. He has selected at that place a site for mission premises; a good school is to be conducted on the manual labor system, and is to go immediately into operation.

I have for some time been anxious to see one or more settlements formed up at the Highlands, i. e. near the mountains; but the great difficulty is the expense and trouble of conveyance thither. Conveyance can be effected by water about half the distance; but from this terminus a good road (though at a good expense) should lead out to the mountains, good cart and wagon roads, and until this is the case there is no use in commencing a settlement out there. I believe our mountain region may be classed among the best sections of country in the world; and so soon as Lower Buchanan can be strengthened by one more good company of emigrants, I intend to advocate the settling of the banks of the St. John, and from thence out to the mountains.

I have sent Mr. McLain a small spe-

cimen of our iron ore from the interior. Our blacksmiths have tried this virgin ore, and pronounce it 20 per cent. better than trade iron brought to this coast by foreigners. Rev. A. P. Davis has made a spoon of this ore, which he will send by the Shirley to Wm. Coppinger, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The proper, and I may say the principal, method designed by Divine Providence for civilizing and christianizing Africa seems sufficiently clearly understood by that wise and noble class of men, the Colonizationists, especially of the United States, and is being prosecuted by them in their advocacy and support of the Republic of Liberia. Yes, they are instrumentally prosecuting this good work as fast as their pecuniary ability will allow. I can but wish that your Government (which is second to none on earth in magnanimity, and perhaps paramount to all others in liberal principles) could see and feel on this very important subject as do many noble souls in the United States and England. I am almost as sanguine as I am of my own existence that there are several nations now in their glory and commendable pride that will heartily regret in the future that they did not earlier secure to themselves more of the honor of, and demonstrate more sound policy in, promo-

ting this great and noble work, which is just as sure to be most gloriously accomplished as we have a Divine Creator, Redeemer, and Preserver.

The Shirley has arrived a fortnight sooner than expected. I am pushed for time, and cannot therefore write half as much as I wish or intended. I must avail myself of an early opportunity to write you more detailingly. All the friends for whom you inquired are alive except Mrs. Donaldson and Dr. Davis; the former died last year, the latter this. There are hundreds of inquiries about you in Bassa county, and do not think that I flatter when I assure you that you occupy no small place in the affections of Liberians generally.

Will you please accept a small sack of coffee from my farm, which I send by the Shirley to the care of Dr. Hall, for you? Were it not for the Shirley's unexpected return from Palmas I would have tried to add a few curiosities for you. Mrs. Benson and my oldest son, now about ten years old, desire to be affectionately remembered to you and family; and with my best wishes for your health and prosperity, I am, my dear sir, most affectionately and faithfully, yours,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. R. R. Gurley.

[From the N. Y. Spectator.]

Later from Africa.

By the arrival of the barque Iala de Cuba, we have letters from Monrovia to the close of December.

The barque brought as passengers, Rev. M. Lacey, and Mrs. Lacey, missionaries at Lagos; Mr. A. Forsyth and Mrs. Forsyth, of Gambia, and Rev. D. H. Peterson.

Many friends of the colonization cause will remember Mr. Cauldwell, who had made two trips to Liberia as an agent of some of the colored people of this country. He was returning to the United States, via Sierra Leone, where he died.

Mr. D. H. Peterson, of Rome, Oneida county, came passenger in the Iala de Cuba. He is a member of the African Methodist Church. He went out to look at the country, on behalf of his colored brethren, and returns fully satisfied with the appearance of things. He says, "Liberia is the country for the colored race. I am pleased with the country and with the people. It is my intention to publish some notice of what I have seen, with my views of the

country, its people, &c., in pamphlet form. I want to show that many things I have heard and read against the noble cause of colonization are utterly untrue."

Mr. Peterson arrived at Monrovia the last of November, and spent upwards of two months in the country. The Legislature of the Republic was in session, and Mr. Peterson was enabled to gather, from intercourse with the representatives of the more remote districts, ample information pertaining to the condition of their constituents. In Monrovia he was treated with great hospitality, having been entertained by the chief functionaries of the government, and by the principal citizens.

To show what is doing for education, we add extracts from a letter to the corresponding secretary of the New York State Colonization Society:—

MONROVIA, Liberia, W. A.,
December 26th, 1853.

Our little Republic still continues to prosper. The close of another year finds

us with renewed and increased cause for thankfulness to the Sovereign of Nations, who has so wisely and mercifully managed our affairs. If we except the difficulties with the Vey tribe in the early part of the year, nothing has transpired to mar the harmony and peace of our infant nation, or to retard its progress. It is advancing rapidly to honor and respectability, increasing in numerical, agricultural and commercial importance, becoming more and more interesting and attractive as an asylum for the oppressed colored man.

Although there are many who through malice, traduce and misrepresent us, yet Liberia will ride safely over the angry waves of opposition, while the storms of slander will serve only to waft her onward to national greatness. Our government is founded on the principle of the Bible—*Religion, liberty, justice and humanity*, and is destined to prosper, and to effect a mighty revolution in the moral, political and social condition of the colored race.

I have just been looking over a pamphlet, published in this year, entitled "Liberia as it is," by R. M. Johnson, addressed "to the colored citizens of the American Republic." I could not read it through, as I soon became disgusted at the shamelessness of the author in indulging in assertions which (if he has ever been in Liberia, as he alleges he has) he knows to be false.

Although I do not think that any one who knows anything of the condition of Liberia, believes or notices what he states, yet there is one remark which I beg to no-

tice. In his chapter on schools, he says—speaking of young men preparing for Liberia: "If they would possess themselves of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and other important sciences, beyond a common sphere, to get it *here*, (in America,) if they can, in Europe if they must; for in Liberia they cannot come it in point of dead languages one hair's breadth beyond Mandingo, Guinea, and Congo—native dialects." Now this is a most unpardonable falsehood. If he pleads ignorance—he was willfully, and if the expression be admissible, knowingly ignorant. In reply to it I would just state that the dead languages are taught in two schools in Monrovia—the Alexander High School, under Rev. D. A. Wilson, and the Monrovia Seminary, under Rev. Jas. W. Horne. In the former institution the students of the first class have made such proficiency in Latin as to have read a considerable portion of Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War; and are now beginning to read Virgil. They also study the Greek Grammar. Well might the author of the poem which Johnson quotes at the end of his pamphlet, exclaim:

"My muse has chanted now too long,
And spent her breath in vain."

Yes, "in vain," and worse than in vain, for despite all oppositions, arising from the slanders of her enemies, Liberia will go ahead. The progress of the glorious work cannot be impeded by such insignificant obstructions.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Report of the Baltimore Conference on Colonization.

THE committee to whom was referred the subject of African Colonization, beg leave to report—That at no former period, had the friends of this christian enterprise more reason for encouragement, and for gratitude to God, than now.

Masters are becoming satisfied that the interests of their manumitted slaves are secure in Liberia;—Patriots who look with solicitude upon the conflicting opinions of our countrymen upon the subject of slavery, see in colonization the only refuge; and the first minds of our national councils, continue to confide in and to advocate its practicability and necessity.

Whether it be the relief of our land from an harassing element; or the redemption of Africa from political and religious night, we hopefully and prayerfully turn

to colonization as under God the agent. It is no waning enterprise. More slaves have been set at liberty, with a view to their becoming citizens of Liberia, during the past year; more emigrants have sailed for that Columbia of the colored man; and more bequests have been made by living philanthropists, and the testaments of its departed friends, than during any year since the organization of the society. We have further, but to note the increased productions of the colony, her commerce, her schools; to observe that the sagacious statesmen of our own and of several of the most powerful countries of Europe, have recognised her claims and given her a seat amongst the nations of the earth; to observe the net work of auxiliary societies among us, and the efficient trustworthy

agents, to whom her interests are confided; and finally to see the weakening of those prejudices which hitherto have alienated our free colored population from the cause, and ample reason is presented for believing that the cause of African Colonization is onward and upward.

Your committee would respectfully submit the following resolutions for the consideration of the Conference.

1st. *Resolved*, That we regard with increasing favor the cause of African Colonization.

2nd. *Resolved*, That we cordially commend to the people within the bounds of this Conference, the Rev. J. M. Pease, agent for the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society; the Rev. John Seys, agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society; and the Rev. Mr. Slaughter, agent for the Virginia State Colonization Society; and that on all suitable occasions we will co-operate with them in our respective charges, in carrying out the objects of their agency.

3d. *Resolved*, That all moneys coming into the hands of members of this Conference for colonization purposes, shall be forwarded to the properly authorized agents of the State Society, within whose bounds the contributors reside.

WM. HIRST,
THOMAS SEWALL,
R. L. DASHIELL.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Another African Republic.

It may not be generally known that the colony planted and maintained on the west coast of Africa by the Maryland Colonization Society, though forming part of the country generally termed Liberia, is not subject to the independent Republican Government of which President Roberts is the able Executive, but up to the present time, has remained under the jurisdiction of the Maryland Society, and officers selected by it, maintaining a separate existence. From a statement which appears in the Maryland Colonization Journal, it appears that this connection, which has been so long maintained, is now about to terminate. The colonists of the region referred to some time back adopted a constitution, and expressed their desire to set up a government independent alike of the Society and of the neighboring republic. In order to effect this purpose, they sent to Baltimore two commissioners, Wm. A. Prout, and Wm. Cassell, to confer with the Maryland Colonization Society on the subject. The commissioners have been in Baltimore, and on the 22d of February, the 20th anniversary of the settlement of Cape Palmas, articles of agreement were

drawn up, which if ratified within a year by the new government, will separate the colony from the Society. By these articles the society cedes all its public lands to the people and government of the new State on certain conditions, in regard to education, the quantity of land to be granted settlers, etc. The Society is to have the privilege of introducing all its stores, provisions, etc., free of duty, and all vessels chartered by the Society shall be free of light-house and anchorage charges. Recaptured Africans shall be admitted into the country if the United States Government desire to send them there. All emigrants sent out by the Society shall have the same rights of citizenship as those heretofore sent out. All public property in the colony is to be ceded to the new government. The Commissioners sailed for Cape Palmas, in the Linda Stewart, on the 27th February. On their arrival, the whole matter will be referred to the colonists, and a vote taken thereupon; and the constitution, submitted to the Board of Managers, by the Commissioners, will also come up for final approval and adoption, after which will follow the organization of the government of the new State. Thus we shall have two Republics on the West Coast of Africa, founded, succored and sustained by American benevolence and Christian philanthropy.

[From the Journal of Commerce, March 13, 1854.]

The African America.

Whether men, women, or children—whether Southerners, abolitionists, or politicians, like it, or don't like it, an off-shoot of America is settled on the African shores. That is a certain fact. Every thing which characterizes this country, has been taken there. Liberia is a photograph of the United States. The lights are negative; the forms and outlines are the same, though in miniature. Our churches have gone there. Earnest unsectarian Christianity gives its free, unshackled lessons there. Our hymns are sung in our own language. Policy and law act through our own forms.

The interest of America in the Liberian colonies has a higher origin than profit or political influence. She is their motherland. Their civilization is hers. Their institutions are hers. The still ocean of the tropics reflects to her a dark-browed image of herself; and from her especially the future of Africa promises to draw its characteristics.

Above all, let it be noted, that the whole policy of Liberia is republican. This is the restorative novelty for Africa. There stands the solitary example of an African people aiming to hold sovereignty distributed into the people's hands, and leaving their affairs to be managed by their united sagacity. Men have a manly position and a manly office, in being part and parcel of the government. They inherit a manly ambition; for each of the energetic and noble-minded may aspire at being chief.

This, their republicanism, is most worthy of being noted, because it forms so clear a contrast to any thing the native African is acquainted with. He finds among his people a strong, useful or defensive government, capable of affording him safety, or of leading him in progress, only under a despotic rule. He has to learn that a people may be *king*, and that their rule may be at once peaceful, sagacious and strong.

But will republicanism endure and thrive there? Many circumstances are adverse. There is the hereditary tendency to construct despotism, belonging to the races among which the republic is planted. There may be a very scanty supply of men suited to rule. A man fit for governing is thus too large a proportionate constituent of the body politic.

The whole train of their foreign political relation is adverse to republicanism. It is the monarchical governments of the world

which have nodded recognition to this young aspirant for national dignity, as she raised her sable brow on the African shores. Her trade belongs to the English steamers. Her intercourse with the world is through them. Her sympathies will trickle away in that direction also, following her produce and her travelers, by the ready facilities which these lines of communication offer. Her troops shoulder the arms, and are clothed with the uniforms presented her by the Emperor of France. If there be a review, or a procession, or any military effort, every thing glows with the tokens of French kindness. It is by the ocean that they live. Their settlements straggle, like a chain of beads, between forests and mountain slopes on the one hand, and the long flashing edge of white surf on the other. Their Navy, which visits and unites them, is a war-schooner, presented them by England.

Four or five nations have congratulated them on their independence. America is not among them. To the rest of the world we seem to have turned them out of the house, and then locked the door behind them. Though they whisper through the key hole, or shout and peep up at the windows, there is no response. People pretend to be too busy to hear. Nobody cares to seem conscious that there is any such thing outside. This is neither kind nor wise. Would not every thing be better off, and nothing be worse off, if there were an American consul at Monrovia? Would not many things slip on more smoothly, if there were a Liberian consul at New York? The men, we may be sure, who hold these offices, will only be such as our government approves. This will be the great step for uniting the African race in this country with their restored nation there, and leading them to act with it, and for it, as preparing them to join it.

Or, suppose we do not choose to have any of their officials among us, we can, if we will, have as little to do with such agencies as we please. The Liberian people are not rich. They live very much from hand to mouth, feeling it no small matter to get a few thousand dollars to pay judges and policemen. Perhaps they are able to give a President something. At least they promise it, and doubtless there is some giving and receiving on that score, in addition to the compliments which pass between the parties on State occasions.

President Roberts has had a good deal of travelling and negotiating to do on behalf of the nation, and his friends more than doubt if the funds of the republic would have been found available to cover his expenses, in cases where it would not have been suitable to wait till they grew rich enough. They will not therefore trouble or enlighten us with political agents except we want them. If they become satisfied with their present political relationship, the seeking for political intercourse may need to be on our part and not on theirs.

Let this unseemly, and, as to our principles, this discordant state of matters,

cease. Let some enlightened Congressmen take in hand the statement of a fact that Liberia is an independent republic, and get the government to acknowledge the fact. This does not make it more or less a fact than it is. It only puts the United States in their proper position. It will retain the younger in connection with the more matured model of free government. It will be a boon to Africa, for it will strengthen the impression which the character of republican government is making on their minds. It will be a pledge to the world that we are losing none of our interest in the great end of human progress and regeneration everywhere.

Arrival of the Brig General Pierce.

By letters received from Monrovia, by the Brig Harp, just before going to press, we learn that the Brig General Pierce, which sailed from Savannah, with 163 emigrants, the 16th December last, had arrived at the port of Greenville. But as

we have no letters from Greenville, we have no further information about that expedition. We give this notice in our present number, that the friends of the emigrants may be informed of the safe arrival in Liberia of the expedition.

The Spring Expedition.

THE fine ship *Sophia Walker* has been chartered for our regular spring expedition. Arrangements are now (April 26) in progress to dispatch her from Baltimore, the 29th April, if possible, with the emigrants to sail from that port. At Norfolk, more emigrants will embark; and the ship will then proceed to Savannah, to receive those who are to sail from that port.

The whole number will probably exceed two hundred and fifty; a list of whose names, &c., will appear in the Repository for June or July. Dr. Laing and Snowden, two young colored men, who were educated under the auspices of the Mass. Colonization Society, for the profession in Liberia, will sail in this vessel; also several missionaries.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1854.

MAINE.		
Meine—A "Widow's Mite" \$10;		
a Maine Lady, resident at the		
South, \$1; by Rev. Asa Cum-		
mings, D. D.	11 00	
Bath—Bath Colonization Society,		
a donation, by Freeman Clark,		
Esq., Treasurer.	15 00	
	26 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Kenne—Mrs. K. B. Appleton, by		
Rev. William O. White.	30 00	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Falmouth—John Jenkins, Esq.,		
\$30, to constitute J. Foster		
Jenkins, M. D., of New York,		
a life member of the American		
Colonization Society.	30 00	
Lowell—L. Keese, Esq., \$30, to		
constitute Miss Emily B.		
Woodward, a life member of		
the Am. Col. Soc.	30 00	
Worcester—John A. Dana, Esq.,		
\$30, to constitute himself a		
life member of the Am. Col.		
Soc. by Rev. C. D. Rice.	30 00	
Boston—Hon. Wm. Appleton,		
\$2,400; to be expended in de-		
fraying one half of the expense		

of colonizing eighty of the slaves
of Montgomery Bell, Esq., of
Tennessee.....2,400 00

2,490 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

Hartford—Rev. N. S. Wheaton,
D. D., Judge Parsons, Alfred
Smith, Esq., Loyal Wilcox,
each \$25; Bishop Brownell, T.
Belknap, Erastus Collins, T.
K. Brace, Tertius Wadsworth,
D. P. Crosby, Hungerford &
Cone, Edward G. Howe, E.
N. Kellogg, R. Mather, E. T.
Smith, A. W. Butler, W. T.
Lee, Jno. L. Boswell, George
Beach, C. C. Lyman, Cash,
D. F. Robinson, H. A. Per-
kins, Woodruff & Beach, Lucius
Barbour, David Watkinson,
Calvin Day, each \$10; Misses
Seymour, Goodwin & Co.,
each \$6; S. G. Savage, C. N.
Northam, S. S. Ward, Cash,
Charles Hosmer, D. Phillips,
J. F. Judd, D. Clark, Capt.
Flower, Dudley Buck, James
Goodwin, Cash, Henry Keney,
E. Taylor, J. Allyn, H. H.
Barbour, Esq., Elisha Colt, J.
Warburton, W. W. House, E.
Bolles, T. M. Allyn, C. Spen-
cer, S. A. White, Chauncy
Ives, Wm. L. Collins, H.
Fitch, Rev. W. W. Turner,
N. Case, E. Fessenden, Chester
Adams, C. H. Brainard, M.
W. Chapin, Rev. E. R. Beadle,
Thomas Day, D. Wesson, L.
Ives, J. Trumbull, each \$5;
R. G. Talcott, E. G. Ripley,
M. C. Webster, G. M. Welch,
Geo. W. Moore, D. Hillyer,
J. W. Bull, Tales & Gray, C.
H. Sigourney, Wm. A. Spen-
cer, Olcott Allen, Misses Dra-
per, J. W. Seymour, Esq., J.
H. Trumbull, C. Boswell, Al-
bert Day, J. S. Curtis, H. L.
Porter, Charles Benton, J. B.
Gilbert, Rev. C. A. Goodrich,
A. Gill, H. E. Robins & Co., J.
Church, J. M. Niles, Esq., E.
A. Bulkeley, Esq., each \$3;
S. Spencer, Cash, each \$4; I.
Hills, H. French, L. F. Rob-
inson, Esq., Cash, J. C. Walk-
ley, J. G. Mix, T. D. & S.
Boardman, Rev. A. C. Bald-
win, Cash, R. S. Seyms, Dr.

Rogers, Miss A. Goodman,
T. Skinner, S. P. Thacher, W.
S. Bronson, H. Schulze, Mrs.
Morgan, J. Catlin, H. J.
Wright, W. Harris, Cash, E.
K. Root, G. F. Davis, P. F.
Robbins, each \$2; Seth King,
P. Jewell, Mr. Ely, H. Brain-
ard, S. P. Kendall, A. R.
Skinner, H. L. Miller, H.
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Total Contributions.....	\$1,210 11
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NEW HAMPSHIRE — <i>Bridgewater</i> —A. P. Hait, \$3, to July, 1856; J. H. Johnson, \$1, to March, 1855. <i>Oxfordville</i> —Jared Palmer, \$1, for 1854.....	5 00
Vermont — <i>St Johnsbury</i> —Chas. Hosmer, Esq., for Repository, to July, 1853, by J. P. Fairbanks, Esq., \$1. By Rev. Wm. Mitchell:— <i>West Rutland</i> —W. P. Humphrey, Nahum Johnson, Dea. Zind Johnson, to August, 1853, each \$1; Wm. Humphrey, Joel Mead, to Aug., 1853, each \$1; Chas. G. Boardman, \$1, to March, 1855; Horatio Mead, \$1, to January, '57.	
<i>Fair Haven</i> —J. Davy, \$1, to April, 1855. <i>Enosburgh</i> —Levi Nichols and Theodorus Platt, each \$1, to March, 1855.....	11 00
MASSACHUSETTS — <i>Charlestown</i> —Charles Stowell, \$2; to April, '54. <i>Brinfield</i> —Solomon Homer, 77 cents, to Jan. '55, T. Hubbard & Wilson Homer, each 75 cents, to Jan. '55.	4 27
CONNECTICUT — <i>Centre Brook</i> —Dea. Wm. Redfield, \$1, for Repository for 1854.....	1 00
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ALABAMA — <i>Montgomery</i> —H. Ellsworth, to March, 1855.....	1 00
KENTUCKY — <i>Augusta</i> —Col. James Fee, for 1854.....	1 00
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Total Repository.....	54 27
Total Contributions.....	1,210 11
Total on Account of Emigrants.....	2,400 00
	\$3,664 38

May 5, 1854